

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

BENJAMIN S. JONES, EDITOR.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

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and hope that they will either subscribe them
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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

LAND FOR THE LANDLESS, or, NIGGERS
FOR THE NIGGERLESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1859.

The telegraph and your "Special" will have
given you the details of the intellectual feast in
the Senate last night. But it was so "spicy" that
it will bear repeating up the second time, and is a
dined form.

At the close of a weary day with John Doe
and Richard Roe, I learned, about 9 o'clock, that
the Senate were still in session on the Cuba bill. I entered the gallery just in time to hear the close
of Mr. Kennedy's speech, when Mr. Wade of
the Senate (and not by the degrees of a party caucus,
and that they should permit the vote to be taken
on the bill when they had said all they wished to
on the subject, and not one moment sooner.

All this time Seward sat quietly in his chair,
those accustomed to read his thoughts on his face,
knew he was hiding his opportunity to speak. Fi-

Mr. Fessenden was more deliberate. Indeed,
he was persistently calm and provokingly cool. He
told Toombs that Republicans did not stalk nor
shiver on the Cuban question, but only meant by
this course to take their own time and teach gen-
tlemen that the Senate was to be governed by its
own rules, and not by the degrees of a party caucus,
and that they should permit the vote to be taken
on the bill when they had said all they wished to
on the subject, and not one moment sooner.

Mr. Fessenden now moved to lay aside Cuba, and
take up the Homestead bill. The few Cubans
who favored this latter, implored Fessenden not to
injure the Homestead, by antagonizing it with
"the great measure of foreign policy." He warned
them that the country would regard this as a
test vote. They winced, and the skirmish went
on.

The debate on the relative merits of the two
measures, intermingled with questions of order,
now became general. Trumbull struck the sal-
ient point, that it was when to take up and
pass a bill that disposed of a portion of the sub-
ject, and we now had, than to waste time on one
which proposed to buy more. Seward pronounced
the Cuban far a mere partisan scheme, whose
friends knew it could not by any possibility pass
the Lower House, while the Homestead could
become a law by the action of the Senate, in ten
minutes. He briefly contrasted the two policies
to enlarge the domain of the Slave power, and
more and maintain the supremacy of compunc-
tional in the tropics—the other, to give land to
the landless, and furnish homes to free laborers
in our own country. It was emphatic, but
entirely parliamentary and respectful in tone and
language.

After a little brush on points of order, Toombs
got the floor. To understand the scene that fol-
lowed, you must know that Seward and Wilson
sat in the rear row of chairs, and Toombs, Wade,
and Benjamin immediately in front of them in the
gallery—Wade having Toombs on his right, the
counseling on his left—and all five being in close
proximity to each other. A little further off to
the left of Seward sits Fessenden. Toombs
directed his speech entirely to Seward. Always
impassioned and furious, he was now extraneous-
ly violent in tone, violent in gesticulation, and
abusive in language. He called Seward a
"scoundrel"—a small scoundrel—and he des-
pised all scoundrels, despised small scoundrels in
particular, but more especially pitied and despised
those who could be driven by small scoundrels
to bring his fist in the vicinity of Wade's desk as
he uttered the last clause. He accused the Re-
publicans in a body of cowards, personal and
political—of skulking the issue of Cuba, and shir-
king in their shoes at its mere name.

He rang the changes on Seward's term, "Land
for the landless" and snarled at the "landless."
He called them, whom the Republicans
were afraid, as. He smote his own desk violently,
emotionally reached over and struck Seward,
kept his back toward the chair that he might turn
his face toward Seward, ever and anon thrusting
his hand almost in his face, and pushing inward,
body against Wade's chair; all this time his face
burned with passion, and his air and mein and
language the ferocity of Danton, combined
with the malignity of Murat. During his short
speech a portion of the galleries kept up a running
accompaniment of feeble gusts of laughter.

Steely eyes had been fixed on Toombs and
Wade—the latter calm and pale, and looking
modestly at his assailant. But the few who knew
Wade well, had not failed to notice his hands
firmly clenched on the arms of his chair, his
compressed lips, and the indescribable air of
defiance that sat upon his countenance. Ere
Toombs was fairly in his seat, Seward, Wilson,
Fessenden and Wade sprang to their feet. It was
impossible for the Chair to assign the floor to any
body but "the Senator from Ohio," for the tone in
which he pronounced the formula, "Mr. Presi-
dent," and the eye he fixed on Breckinridge, said
in words could have uttered it, "I must
not will have it."

LARGE SLAVERY EXPOSED now Mississouri.—Sever-
enty fugitive slaves from Missouri passed through
Grinnell, Iowa, on the 21st inst., on their way to Queen
Victoria's dominions. They had heard that Mis-
souri would shortly become a Free State, and con-
cluding that their services would not be needed
much longer, made up their minds not to put any
impediment in the way of making her free by re-
maining. They said that they had worked for
nothing for the Chair to assign the floor to any
body but "the Senator from Ohio," for the tone in
which he pronounced the formula, "Mr. Presi-
dent," and the eye he fixed on Breckinridge, said
in words could have uttered it, "I must
not will have it."

From the Princeton (Va.) Virginian.
IMPORTANT CHURCH TRIAL IN VIR-
GINIA.

TWO MEMBERS EXCLUDED FOR SELLING
A NEGRO.

A very important trial took place in the Meth-
odist E. Church at Knottsville, in this country, on
Friday, the 14th of January, present month. The
country all around is very much excited at the re-
sult of this trial, and we very much fear it will
shake the foundation of the "Old Church" in
Western Virginia to its very centre. The follow-
ing are the facts of the case, so far as we have
been enabled to gather them from the lips of the
class-leader, Mr. John Lewellen, and from James
Wilson, an intelligent member of the Church at
that place, and from less reliable resources:

Mr. Z. Shields of Pruntytown, who was en-
gaged in buying negroes at that time for the South-
ern market, knowing that Willis Rector, an old
gentleman living near Knottsville, and a worthy
member of the Church there, had a very likely
young negro man, called Caleb Shroyer, a young
man, who is also a member of the same
Church, to aid him in procuring said negro of Mr.
Rector, his master. Mr. Shroyer finally, after
consulting with his father, who is also a class-
leader of one of the classes at Knottsville, agreed to
aid Mr. Shields, and was to receive \$25 if successful.
Various representations, it is said, were made to
Mr. Rector, which induced him to sell the
slave to Mr. Shields.

But to the speech. The first sentence went
straight to the core of the subject, and all the rest
followed it. "You sneer at the Homestead bill, when
it gives land to the landless, do you? What is your penance?" Stealing negroes for
the *奴隸*! We go to the country upon it—
Land for the Landless *versus* Niggers for the Nig-
geries!" That was enough. The galleries had seeming-
ly held their breath. Now, some few came down
with one determined stamp upon the floor—a few
hands snatched together—lift the mass, in gallery
and in Senate, shouted with a mingled roar of
laughter and cheer—the President throwing down
the gavel in despair.

Having in this phrase, compressed the whole
argument into the smallest possible compass,
Wade went on railing the Democracy about their
"nigger bill," and satisfying Toombs that he
(Wade) was not much frightened, however it
might be with him (Toombs); and then he handed
over the gavel to Fessenden.

Mr. Fessenden was more deliberate. Indeed,
he was persistently calm and provokingly cool. He
told Toombs that Republicans did not stalk nor
shiver on the Cuban question, but only meant by
this course to take their own time and teach gen-
tlemen that the Senate was to be governed by its
own rules, and not by the degrees of a party caucus,
and that they should permit the vote to be taken
on the bill when they had said all they wished to
on the subject, and not one moment sooner.

All this time Seward sat quietly in his chair,
those accustomed to read his thoughts on his face,
knew he was hiding his opportunity to speak. Fi-

Mr. Fessenden, whose conscience was likely some-
what troubled about the matter, and whose sympa-
thies were evidently aroused, refused to surrender
the negro to Mr. Shields at his house, but appointed
a spot on his farm, where he would be on a certain
day, send the negro to work, where Mr. Shields
and his wife could meet him, and take possession
of him, by paying to Mr. Shroyer the price, re-
ceiving from Shroyer a bill of sale. The day being
unpropitious, the plan was changed and the negro
was sent to Baker's Mill. There Mr. Shields in-
formed the negro he must go with him. At first
the boy smiled, supposing it was only a jest, as
Mr. Shields is fond of a good joke. The manner
of Mr. Shields soon convinced the negro that he
was in earnest, as he took from his pocket a rope
and commenced tying him. At this the boy ex-
claimed, "What have I done, Mr. Shields?" The
boy, knowing Mr. Shields to be an officer, supposed
he was arresting him for some supposed offence.—
This misapprehension was soon removed by Mr.
Shields replying—"You have done nothing, boy,
only I have bought you". This was the first inti-
mation the boy had that his master had sold him, and,
hearing this, he burst into a flood of tears, ex-
claiming, "Well, sir, please don't sell me, and I
will go with you." Caleb Shroyer, who was pres-
ent, having known the boy from his youth, and be-
ing a brother with him in the same Church (for
the negro was a Methodist), then turned to the
Miller, Mr. Joseph Goff, and remarked, "Well, I
am sorry for poor Jack after all". The boy was
a member of the same class with his master, at the
time he was sold; and on the authority of Mr.
Lewellen, the class-leader, we state that he had a
good standing in the Church.

The entire religious community in and around
Knottsville are "old side" Methodists—and more
than two hundred members belong to the four
classes there. No sooner was the sale made public
than there was a tremendous and fearful excitement
sprung up—sympathy for the boy and indignation
at the conduct of Rector and Shroyer became gen-
eral. The neighbors determined to have the boy
back, and for this purpose agreed to raise a sum
equal to one hundred dollars more than Mr.
Shields gave for him. This proposition James Wil-
son carried to Mr. Shields, who declined accepting
it, stating his own negro had run off, and he
would not sell Jack for anything less than the
highest price at public auction.

After another short skirmish on points of order,
Toombs replied to Seward. He tried to shew
him. But it was not the intercession of a Senator,
but the ravings of a dayman on the dock room,
quietly smoking his cigar and calmly eying
Toombs. It was a *fallow* indeed.

After a long fight, Shrid, chief of the Cubans,
at nearly 2 o'clock in the morning, showed the
white feathers, and moved that the Senate ad-
journ.

Dr. CHESTER AT ALBANY.—Dr. Chester deliv-
ered a grand address in the Assembly Chamber
on Friday evening, in behalf of the Personal
Liberty Bill. The Chamber was well filled
with attentive listeners, but it is to be regretted
that but few members of the Legislature, for
whose enlightenment the address was made, were
present. They, however, were the losers, for the
address was one of the most tiresome, compact,
over-sounding statements of the claims of freedom
ever delivered in the Senate.

The question now raised by the friends of the
accused are these: Does the Rule cover the case?
Does the selling of a slave already a slave consti-
tute an offence against the Rule? The rule, we
learn, was adopted in 1799, one hundred and twenty
years ago, and was originally intended, say in-
telligent men, in and out of the Church, to apply
solely to the slave trade. At this time the public
mind in the country was turned against the slave
trade; and as the practice was regarded at the
time as a monstrous sin by the Puritan fathers of
the new world, and especially by Southern philan-
thropists, it was very natural and very proper that
the Church should take a stand against it. It is
urged, also, with law and gospel on their side, by
those who oppose the action of the committee, to
the effect that Virginia slaves are the property of their
masters, and that whenever the right to sell is denied,
right of ownership is also questioned. How can a
man be said to own a thing unless he has the right
to sell it? The right to own certainly implies the
right to sell. If the Church intends to excommunicate
those who sell their slaves in northern
Virginia, she had better go to work at once, and
turn out of her communion all slaveholders. This
will be the shortest way to become obnoxious to
the charge of abolitionists.

Again, it is argued, by the friends of the Church,
that the construction placed upon the Rule by the
Committee is in strict accordance with the prac-
tice of the Church, in all similar cases; and the
right which white men are bound to respect.

Church has a right to enforce this construction, in
regulating the conduct of her members, without
incurring the charge of infidelity to the South.—
And the fact that the Rule is printed in Italian is
cited to show the earnestness with which the
Church intends to enforce it against all who NOW
engage in either buying or selling men, women or
children, already in slavery.

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA.

The emancipation question seems to be making
steady, though not very rapid, progress in Russia.—
A good deal of attention has been excited
there by an essay on the subject by Mr. Kokosoff,
a prominent capitalist, who proposes that the Gov-
ernment itself shall undertake to indemnify the
proprietors at an equal rate throughout the Empire,
and thus make all free the serfs but relieve
them from all indebtedness to their present owners.
He sets down the value of the whole mass of
serfs at one thousand millions of rubles, of which
one-half is mortgaged to the various public
money-lending establishments. He proposes to
repay the full value of the one thousand millions
of rubles in Government obligations at five
per cent; and to set aside one per cent yearly as
a sinking fund, by which these obligations would
be redeemed at the end of 27 years. This would
add 60,000,000 rubles yearly to the national ex-
penditure, and he would raise this sum by in-
creased taxation levied on the emancipated serfs.
The Crown peasants now pay to the Treasury a
personal tax of seven rubles, while the serf only
pays two rubles, making a difference of five
rubles a year each, and this addition they could easily
pay on being set free without the obligation of in-
demnifying their masters from the proceeds of
their own labor. Reckoning the number of serfs
to be emancipated at 12,000,000 this increase in
the taxation would, at the beginning, yield the
Government 60,000,000 rubles required by the Government,
while the natural increase in the population would
constantly add to the revenue, and render the
transaction not only a safe, but a profitable one
for the Treasury. The author of this ingenious
proposal also suggests as the means of rendering
the execution of it easy and certain, that the
emancipated serfs should be endowed with the
right to buy land, which at present, a noble owner
can only sell to another nobleman; and, also, that
the wild lands belonging to the Government
should be thrown open to purchasers.—Tribune.

WE ARE A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OURSELVES.

We have the above as the facts of this case, and
the expressions of public sentiment, as far as we
have been informed. We have been very careful
not to state anything which we think should not
appear; but as the case will most likely go up to
an annual Conference, we feel it our duty to lay the
matter before our readers in as comprehensive and
as correct a light as possible.

We are a member of the Church ourselves, and
therefore we are to be excused from giving our
own comments this time. We love our Church, we
love her communion, and we earnestly desire
her prosperity. Aman.

We have aimed at correctness in our report;
but if we have done injustice to any parties, they
will be welcome to the columns of our paper to
make themselves right.

THE EAGLE NEST OF THE REPUBLIC.

Such is the lofty title that a writer in the Fabre,
any number of the "Democratic Age," gives to
the sober State of Connecticut, and in the progress
of an enthusiastic story relates this illustrative
incident: A number of years ago happening to
be in Paris on the 4th of July, with many other
Americans, we agreed to celebrate "the day" by a
dinner at the Hotel Mauritius. There were seventy-
two of us in all. We had but one guest. This
was M. de Toquerville, who had been rendered
famous by his great work upon Democracy in
America. During the festivities of the evening
after the cloth had been removed, and speechifying
had commenced, some gentleman alluded
to the fact that he was born in Connecticut.
M. de Toquerville, as suddenly rose with the enthusiasm
of a Frenchman. "Vive messieurs, I will tell you,
vid the permission de de presidente de ce
festival, you very little story, and then I will give
you van grand sentiment, to dat little State you
call Connect-de-cout. Van day van I was in de
gallery of de House of Representant, I held van
map of de Confederation in my hand. Dere was
ron leetle yellow spot dat day call Connect-de-cout.
I find dat yellow spot dat day sell Connect-de-cout.
I find dat yellow spot dat day was born in Connect-de-cout.
And then van I was in the house of the Senat, I
find dat Constitution permit Connect-de-cout to send
one or his boys to represent him in dat legislature.
But mon more van I make de acquaintance per
sonne with the Senator, I find dat nine of de Senator
was born in Connect-de-cout. So den, gentlemen,
I have made my little speech; now I will
give you my grand sentiment.

Smith O'Brien will not gain much sympathy in the
free States if he shows himself to be in such close
alliance with the slave-drivers of this country.
He is in Washington, he is staying with John
Mitchell, goes everywhere with him, and associ-
ates principally with the fire-eaters. Now who is
John Mitchell? One of the wickedest scoundrels
in the world, a tyrant, a despot, a man who de-
clares that every man with a drop of African blood
in his veins should be made a chattel of and em-
ployed at once. It is with such men that Smith
O'Brien fraternizes! The fact is that these Irish
patriots were bad men, and England judged them
right when she sent them to Botany Bay. Would
that John Mitchell were there now, for he uses
his liberty in trying to perpetuate a worse than
Irish slavery, in this country. It is to be hoped
that the anti-slavery people of Ireland will watch
the conduct of O'Brien, and settle the matter with
him when he returns.—Correspondent, *Ohio State*
Journal.

TEN PER CENT. LAW.

The following satirical petition from the *Moore
County Telegraph*, is worth copying.

WHEREAS, Your honorable body have seen fit in
the State and House of Representatives of the
State of Ohio:

WHEREAS, Your honorable body have seen fit in
the State and House of Representatives of the
State of Ohio, to make use of the same agency to accomplish its
overthrow. It

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

may be made available, if properly applied, to the abolition of slavery in both countries, the question will naturally arise, as to the best mode of accomplishing so desirable an object in the shortest time possible; and also that the greatest amount of good, as well as the chief profit, shall result to the advantage of the entire African race.

To this end, care should be taken that the business of collecting, cleaning, pressing, and exporting the cotton, should not be monopolized either by English or American capitalists, nor by any associations of white men, with even very philanthropic views in regard to the abolition of slavery. The most suitable agents to promote the success of the measure, whose exertions could be made to advance their own interest and that of their prosperity, while they were using the most effective measures for eradicating one of the greatest evils of the present age, are enterprising colored men from the United States, properly educated, so as to be qualified for the work, and who are capable of appreciating the immense benefits to the world that must result from their labors. These men could form settlements on the whole western coast of Africa, between the parallels of 20 deg. north and 20 deg. south latitude, which would include Upper and Lower Guinea and Gambia—selecting, of course, the most eligible points on the coast, not already possessed by other powers, from whence they could gradually extend themselves into the interior. They would thus be enabled to control the vast and continually increasing commerce of a hitherto unexplored region, comprising the larger and better portion of Central Africa—sufficient of itself, with the improvements in cultivation naturally introduced by civilization, to form a large and very lucrative portion of the commerce of the world.

The important results that must follow from the success of this scheme, cannot fail to strike every one who will give it attention. The downfall of American slavery is inevitable, and with the whole system of servitude throughout the world, for, with the great advantage thus shown that Africa possesses for the cultivation of cotton, over the more expensive lands and labor in America, is it to be doubted for a moment that it can be profitably raised at much less than one half of the price it has commanded in the United States for many years past?

* * * * *

This plan for eradicating one of the greatest evils that afflicts so large a portion of the human race, and our own country in particular, may seem so plain, when viewed in the light of its commercial importance alone, and yet so simple in the means proposed for carrying it into effect, that many will be inclined to ask why it has not been tried before, if so efficacious as here represented, for the accomplishment of its object? This would be a natural question, and the answer is this: The agents who would be best adapted to the work, in most respects, have not been properly educated for it; the influences surrounding them in this country have all been of a depressing nature, calculated to discourage any noble aspirations that would lead them to promote the welfare of their race, and to achieve for it a higher position in the estimation of the world than it has yet attained; and from this want of knowledge of their own capabilities, they have been too long contented with the most servile occupations.

* * * * *

With a liberal education, it is not to be supposed that he will fail to recognize the responsibility resting on him, and learn to know that it is on his own exertions he must mainly depend to become a useful and respected member of society; he will then see the importance of immediate action, to secure for himself and his children some of the advantages that the Continent of Africa offers to the enterprising emigrants who seek her shores; and having thus secured a home for themselves, and laid the foundation of an extensive Christian empire, will soon be able to receive all of these brethren whose interest or adventurous spirit may lead them to seek a new abode from under the dominion of "the proud and impious Saxon," where their labor will be estimated at its proper value—Our duty, however, will be but partially performed as a long neglected portion of our brethren, by freeing them from actual bondage, without, at the same time, making provisions for their future welfare. We must bear in mind that the prejudice arising from a long course of degradation will not soon be eradicated after chattel slavery shall have ceased; that while we may grant them entire equality under the law, in accordance with our republican creed, yet that social equality which cannot be looked for until the feeling of brotherly love, engendered by a true spirit of Christianity than at present prevails, shall have prevailed the mass of the community; and as this work will be a work of years, many of the free spirits among our colored brethren may not be willing to await this "good time coming." When the certainty of a general emancipation had been manifest to our Southern brethren, it is to be hoped that there will be shown a liberal and Christian spirit toward their slaves, that will induce them to allow such educational privileges as will prepare them to become useful, either in the land of their nativity or that of their adoption. Many, no doubt, will still be employed as laborers in the Southern States, where their sections, to a certain extent, will be indispensable, while others will seek new residences, in which they can immediately become landed proprietors. To provide for a large emigration of this nature, consequent upon the success of the measures indicated for the overthrow of slavery, a broad and wide foundation should be laid, upon which these new African States will be erected.

In asking the attention of the friends of the African race to this subject, it is respectfully suggested, that much may be done towards the object at the present time, by extending the facilities of education to the different towns and settlements in Africa, in establishing primary, high, and normal schools for both males and females, and also by furnishing each settlement with the necessary machines for cleaning and pressing cotton. These must be extended as new settlements are formed, as the emigrants are generally very poor, and require all their means for the cultivation of their farms. Capital, therefore, much needed by them for such purposes. To secure the accomplishment of this plan on a wide circumference with the important end to be attained, combined effort will be necessary; and as the measures proposed do not come within the prescribed duties of any existing organization, the object will probably be effected in the easiest manner by a union of all the friends of freedom in America, whose sympathy for the negro is not limited by geographical boundaries or colored countenances, in an association with the philanthropists of Great Britain (or in such manner as shall receive due co-operation); and no distinguishing the colored, and upholding the object, it might be called "The African Civilization Society." It would occupy a different field of labor from any other anti-slavery association, and

thus be free from the objections of many, whose exactions have been limited to mere partial measures. There are in the religious Society of Friends, many who deeply feel the wrongs of slavery, and who would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity of more extended usefulness, but who have not deemed it their duty to take an active part in the political conflict that the slavery question has engendered. Such will probably see this quiet and peaceful, yet most effective mode of overcoming the principal obstacle to our national prosperity, the way made clear for extending more enlightened views of governmental policy to the nations of the world, some of whom have been derived from adopting our professed principles from the inconsistency of our practice, in continuing an institution at variance with both the obvious precepts of Christianity and our boasted republicanism.

The attention of the reader is called to the very rapid development of the resources of Africa, particularly as shown in the vast increase in the exports of cotton within the past three years, through the agency of native Africans, stimulated thereto by the enterprise of British commerce, and British manufacturers. It will also be noticed that the intelligent natives of Central Africa are not content with exporting only the raw material, but are already supplying foreign countries with cotton in its manufactured state, the product of their own skill and industry. If so much can be accomplished with so little effort by a semi-civilized people, and who have been viewed by some as incapable of taking care of themselves, and by others as lacking both the industry and enterprise that actuates the white races, what may not reasonably be expected from this people under a superior civilization, and stimulated not only by the love of gain and the love of power, which is common to all men, but also by those nobler impulses which a pure Christianity is calculated to produce, when the higher objects of love to God and love to man shall supersede the inferior motives that actuate those of every race, who cannot appreciate the blessings of the highest civilization?

Here, then, is presented to the educated and Christian Africian, the instrumentality for abolishing slavery in America, and also of regenerating a whole continent, and placing a long neglected race in a most favorable light before the nations of Christendom.

[The following is the concluding chapter in the first part of the experience of "The Roving Editor":]

MY OBJECT.

The reader must have noticed that I took particular pains to ascertain the secret sentiments of the Southern slaves. It must have been, also, that I never stepped aside to collate or investigate any cases of unusual cruelty, or to portray the neglect of masters in different States, to provide their bondmen with the comforts of a home or the decencies of life. That had material enough, my summary will show.

I did not go South to collect the materials for a distant war of words against it. Far more earnest was my aim.

I saw or believed that one cycle of anti-slavery warfare was about to close—the cycle whose correspondence in history are the acts of John Bull, the herald of the brave Jack Cade; of the Humble Remonstrants who preceded Oliver Cromwell, and the Loyalist Partisans; and of the Encyclopedists of the age of Louis the Sixteenth, whose writings prepared the way for the French Revolution. I believed the cycle of action was at hand. I considered it, therefore, of importance to know the feelings and aspirations of the slaves. I cared little, comparatively with this object, to ascertain their physical condition. I never even read a book on the subject—a volume of fiction alone excepted—until the manuscripts of the preceding pages were placed in the hands of the printer. I knew that irresponsible power must, from its very nature, corrupt men, and make them cruel, heartless, and licentious. It would have been useless to travel South to corroborate that truth.

My object was to aid the slaves. If I found that slavery had so far degraded them that they were comparatively contented with their debased condition, I resolved, before I started, to spend my time in the South, in disseminating discontent. But if on the other hand, I found them ripe for a rebellion, my resolution was to prepare the way for it, as far as my ability and opportunities permitted.

I believed that a civil war between the North and South would ultimately in insurrection, and that the Kansas troubles would probably create a military conflict of the sections. Hence I left the South, and went to Kansas; and then endeavored, personally and by my pen to precipitate a revolution. That was failed—for I was not alone in this desire—was owing to the influence of prominent Republican statesmen, whose unfortunately conservative character of counsel—which was impossible openly to resist—effectually baffled all our hopes; which that Democratic action was auspiciously promoting.

Are we, then, without hope?

Not so, and while slaves live, and the God of justice is omnipotent, never will we be disengaged. Revolutions never go backward. The second American Revolution has begun. Kansas was its Lexington; Texas will be its Bunker Hill, and South Carolina its Yorktown.

It is fashionable for our animalculous statesmen to lament or affirm that slavery cannot speedily be abolished. It is so wrought and interwoven with the social system of the South—with its commercial, political, and religious organizations, that to root it out at once, they maintain, would be disastrous to the country and to the slave himself. Perish the country, then, and we to the slaves!—Whatever falls, let slavery perish. Whoever suffers, let slavery end. If the Union is to be the price of a crime, let us repeat the iniquity and destroy the bond.

Do you desire to aid in overthrowing slavery?—There is work for you to do, whatever may be your talents or ideas of policy.

—Shall I venture to predict? It may be that I am not so prophet—but as far as we believe them for such purposes. To secure the accomplishment of this plan on a wide circumference with the important end to be attained, combined effort will be necessary; and as the measures proposed do not come within the prescribed duties of any existing organization, the object will probably be effected in the easiest manner by a union of all the friends of freedom in America, whose sympathy for the negro is not limited by geographical boundaries or colored countenances, in an association with the philanthropists of Great Britain (or in such manner as shall receive due co-operation); and no distinguishing the colored, and upholding the object, it might be called "The African Civilization Society."

Slavery will speedily be abolished. That I see, think, by violence; say, I know by blunder, if the present spirit long prevails over the South. Unless it repeats it shall surely perish.

Slavery will soon be driven out of the Mississippi.

Missouri—already surrounded by free communities, with friends of the slaves, from the adjoining territory, ever active on her borders; with the

mass of the merchant, the soldiery of the border, and the ambition of the politicians arrayed against her domestic institution; and the fear of the slaveholder justly aroused for the safety of his property in man—the South, so recently the champion of the South, will be the first to succumb to the spirit of the North, and realize the truth that they who take the sword shall perish by it.

South of Kansas lies a fertile region already darkened by the curse of slavery. It is the Indian Territory. It will soon be thrown open for the settlement of the white race. Another struggle will ensue—and another victory for freedom; for the men who, at Yellow Stone, fired at Federal troops, and, at Osawatomie—seventeen against four hundred—made the embattled marauders bite the dust, will be there to avenge the martyrs of Lawrence and the Marais des Cygnes. Will they have no other aid? Yes; for there are negroes enslaved in the Indian Territory: the descendants of the bravest warriors America has produced—the hunted maroons, who for forty years, the swamps of Florida, defied the skill and armies of the United States. They hate slavery and the race that upholds it, and are longing for an opportunity to display that hatred. Not far from this territory, a neighboring province of Mexico, lies a nation of trained negro soldiers—the far-famed Florida Indians, who, after baffling and defeating the United States, and after having been treacherously enslaved by the Creek, invited thereto by Federal officials, bravely resisted their oppressors and made an Exodus, the grandest since the days of Moses, to a land of freedom. Already have their oppressors felt their prowess; and their historian tells us—"they will be heard from again." Mark the significant warning!

Atrionia is a mining country. There is gold, silver and copper there. It requires skilled labor to extract them from the ore. Free laborers will flock to these regions as soon as it is profitable to do, and overtake, with more numerical force, the champions of the Southern system. The wild Indians, too, are the friends of the negro. The diplomacy of the Florida Indians has made them the eternal enemies of the South. The nation will see this fact when the Texas struggle begins.

Slavery can never be extended into Northern Mexico. The people hate it. Through all the mischievous mutations of their history, this hatred has been the only established principle which pervaded the entire nation. If color is to be the badge of bondage, they know that they must succumb to it, if the Southern "Norman" obtains dominion in their land. For the Mexicans of the frontier provinces are of mixed Indian, Negro and Spanish origin. There are numbers of fugitives from American slavery among them, who superadd to a deadly national animosity, a still stronger hatred of a race of tyrants.

Texas is a tempting bait for the North; the greatest territorial prize of the age. By the terms of its admission, it may be divided into five States. What shall the character of these States be? There are numbers of resolute pioneers in Kansas who have sworn that Texas shall again be free—as it was under Mexican domination—before the "flag of the free" waves over it. They have declared that a line of free States shall extend, southward, to the Mexican Gulf; that slavery shall, westward, find the bound which it cannot pass. Within the borders of Texas, there is already a numerous free-labor population, whose numbers, by the organized emigration movement, will speedily be increased and presently preponderate. The waist of the North, which would shoulder at the idea of a servile insurrection, is already pledged to the programme of anti-slavery migration—which, as surely as to-morrow's sun shall rise, will ultimately and rapidly drive slavery to the eastern shore of the Mississippi.

Thus far, the programme will be essentially peaceful—at most a conflict of sections and rival civilizations. Thus far, but no further political action may benefit the slave. The Republican party, the champion of white laborers, will plead their cause and insure their success. To this extent, therefore, the friend of the slave can consistently aid the Republican party; but, this gained, it will be his duty to war against it. For it is publicly pledged never to interfere, by political action, with slavery where it exists; but, on the contrary, to preserve and defend whatever may be "protected by the signs of State sovereignity."

West of the Mississippi and in the State of Missouri, therefore, the friend of the slave, from the inevitable operation of political power and commercial forces, may lead to a great extent, the fate of slavery to peaceful causes or other than distinctly abolition movements.

Westward, slavery cannot go. Northward, its influence daily diminishes. The sentiments of the Eastern world is hostile to it always. It will look in vain to Central America. The same mixed races who hate the modern "Norman" in Mexico inhabit those regions, and are animated by the same true spirit; and the attempt, if ever made, to subdue this people, in order to extend the area of bondage, will justly precipitate a war with the powers of Europe. The South does not dare to hazard a war with such great powers on such an issue.

The islands of the American Archipelago are to-day almost exclusively in the hands of the liberal African race. The first serious attempt at colonization will put them entirely in possession of the blacks. Cuba has already, within her borders, seven thousand self emancipated slaves; and it is a fact, well known in our State Department, that the Spanish rulers of that island would unhesitatingly arm the black population, both slave and free, in the event of any serious attempt at secession.

But I would not fear the extension of American slavery, even if the neighboring nations were more friendly to it. The South will soon find enough to do at home. Canada has hitherto been the safety valve of Southern slavery. The bold and resolute negroes who were fitted by their character to incite the slaves to rebellion, and lead them to victory, have hitherto, by the agency of the underground railroad, been triumphantly carried off to a land of freedom. The more sanguine Southerners have seen this fact, and congratulated themselves on it. They forget that the same qualities which induced those slaves to fly, would enable them, in their new home, to accumulate riches; and that to men who have endured the tyranny of slavery, there is nothing so much coveted as the hope of revenge. There are thousands of dollars in the Canadian provinces, which fare well for the use of the insurrectionists.

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and, therefore, the agency of white men is needed. Are there men ready for this holy work?

I thank God that there are. There are men who are tired of praising the French patriots—who are ready to be Lafayette and Kosciusko to the slaves.

Do you ask for a programme of action?

The negroes and the Southrons have taught us.

The slaves of the dismal Swamp, the maroons of

Florida, the free-state men of Kansas, have pointed out the method.

The South committed suicide when it compelled the free squatters to resort to

guerrilla warfare, and to study it as a mode of

subversion and a science.

For the mountains, the swamps and marshes of

the South, will continue to wind its gallant blaste

Eastward, among the Alleghany mountains, and West

beyond, beyond the "father of waters."

How well it has been sustained! It was the first-born of

Mr. Foster, and still lives to realize in itself the

sure promises of God to the seed of the faithful.

Never yet has it known one plentiful or prosperous

year, as men reckon prosperity.) and yet, never

has it given one uncertain sound. Whether in the

hand of yourself and Mrs. Jones, or Oliver Johnson,

or our invaluable friend who has just resigned

the post, his testimony has ever been bold and fearless for the highest, boldest Truth, for absolute im-

mutable Justice, under the Law of the Highest.

May it live to sound the Jubilee of Freedom over

the land, in the glorious morning of the slave's

resurrection from the grave and the horrors of that

"second death," where he has so long been an-

tombed. And may it be illustrious Founder, and

its editors, past, present, and to come be able to re-

lent over to the world the best of sin and error.

At this place the friends had been unable

to procure any place for a meeting, and had to wait

for the next day, when the post office was open.

At PLEASANT VALLEY.

I had arranged for two meetings on Sunday, but

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, MARCH 19, 1859.

PRINCIPLE AND POLICY—THE DIFFERENCE.

Some enterprises are based upon principle, others upon policy. The foundations of the former are as fixed as the North Star, and the moral magnitude which pervades their actions always points to the great center of attraction. The basis of the latter is continually shifting—every change of circumstances calls for a change of policy, and that which yesterday was regarded as a great evil, becomes to day the highest good—that, which was then deprecated, is now enthusiastically advocated.

The genuine anti-slavery movement stands upon principle. It condemns slave-holding as a sin in itself—a violation of the rights of man. It asks not whether the crime be committed South or North of a certain line, in a State or in a Territory, by the sanction of law or contrary to it, it declares it to be a sin, and affirms that no man and no party has a right to endorse, justify, or palliate it. No one who occupies this moral stand-point can have any difficulty in forming a correct judgment of any action claiming to be anti-slavery, for he knows that all such action should be in accordance with principle, and never in violation of it, although mistaken policy may loudly demand it.

With the members of a political party which claims to have, or which really may have, an anti-slavery tendency, the case is widely different and this, because the starting point is dif-

ferent. For illustration, the Republican party, when first may be thus stated:—Slavery is an evil, a political evil. We will tolerate it in the States, but not in the Territories—we will support it where it is, but fight against its extension. Hence, the party, refusing to take principle for its guide, must be governed solely by policy, which may only assume a new and different form of

action with every change of circumstances, but every member of the party may entertain different views of policy, and yet none be false in the organization. So whatever diversity of opinion or diversity of action there may be among its members, they have no right to try those opinions or actions by principle, but must refer them to policy for adjudication; and we are unable to perceive what right they have to condemn each other for such differences.

Among the Republicans who voted for the admission of Oregon with her proslavery Constitution, was Mr. Thayer of Massachusetts. Neither he nor the speech in which he defended his intended vote appears to be satisfactory to his constituents, if the Worcester Spy, which professes to speak for them, is authority. Mr. Thayer is a cool, calculating politician, and acts with the Republican party, we infer, not on the ground of principle, but because the policy of that party appears to him preferable. He was the main spring of the Kansas emigration movement, as he is now the life of the free labor associations which are sending Yankee settlers into Virginia, with the belief that their mode of agriculture will be more profitable, and therefore more politic than the slave labor which has so long cursed its soil. Mr. Thayer did not in the Kansas, nor does he in the Virginia movement desire any sickly philanthropy, any meekly sentimentalism over the slaves—questioning whether every argument by which his emigration schemes are sustained to have in them the clear, unmistakable ring of the dollar, and nothing else. We therefore need not expect to find in his speeches in Congress or elsewhere, that professed devotion to principle, which is as familiar to some politicians of his party, as is their continual violation of it. Mr. Thayer is a politician, advocates what is politic, and votes for what is politic, and in this, he is a much better representative of the Republican party, than those who think they have cause to condemn him for so doing. The Spy, however, is of a different opinion, and says:

"The whole of Mr. Thayer's arguments, we have failed to find one frank and manly allusion to that feature of the Constitution, against which Mr. Thayer, though voting for the bill, 'center of his decided protest,' and which Mr. Wilson, though declining to vote, denounced as 'unconstitutional, inhuman, and unchristian,' for which he could not vote without giving his own personal opinion to it."

It seems as if the constitution was designedly framed to secure the formal endorsement of Congress, by the extra judicial decision of the Supreme Court, which declares, in effect, that negroes have no rights that white men are bound to respect. That pernicious principle was, in fact, embodied in the Constitution, apparently with the hope that Republicans enough could be found, on account of their negligence or their indifference, to ensure its passage. To those who voted to this principle, Mr. Thayer only replies, that they are "quibbling about things which are comparatively unessential, and do not concern us or duties here." This is a strong statement, but it is not good logic. It will not satisfy the six hundred good and true Republicans, who gave him their votes last Fall, nor will it convince him that their principles should now no detriment at his hands.

Now what has Mr. Thayer, and the few Republicans who voted with him, done to merit such censure? Briefly stated, it is this: They voted to admit Oregon with a Constitution which makes the negro from a residence in the State, and the negro appearing as a party in its courts. This is unmitigatedly a violation of anti-slavery principle, but it certainly was not contrary to the general policy held by the Republican party, and was in perfect harmony with its past and present action—extending it, it is true, a trifle further than ordinarily. The Spy, however, thinks he has indicated a want of fidelity to Republican principles. The part of Mr. Thayer's speech when we presume would be considered the most speculative is thus given:—

"Another objection is urged against the clause in the constitution of Oregon which excludes negroes and mulattoes from that territory; and, in addition, provides that they shall not inherit any land. It is said that this is in contravention of the Constitution of the United States. What is it? I have not seen that the people of Oregon, nor the Constitution of the United States, do not admit that this is in contravention of the Constitution of the United States. I do not now know that point. But even if it were, I have no right to support the Constitution of the United States, and not that anybody else shall do."

State TAXES.—The political papers of Ohio are filled to overflowing with matters pertaining to the Constitution of the United States. What is it? We have not seen that the people of Oregon, nor the Constitution of the United States, do not admit that this is in contravention of the Constitution of the United States. I do not now know that point. But even if it were, I have no right to support the Constitution of the United States, and not that anybody else shall do."

"But, sir, this provision is no more hostile to the United States Constitution than are the laws of Indiana and Illinois, which exclude free negroes and mulattoes from their boundaries. Certainly we, it is, is more to exclude the son of the man than the man himself. The negro has no right to support the Constitution of the United States, and the negroes and Indians are as unconstitutional as is the provision of the Oregon Constitution. But, it does seem, at the first view, that a wise and unprovoked outrage upon the rights of those men who are excluded from the State. I think there is a real apology for the conduct of the State of Illinois and Indiana. They

REV. MR. BRISTOL.

A correspondent of the *Northern Independent*, thus sketches the remarks which he heard on a late occasion from a preacher who is said to be one of the ablest Methodist ministers in Western New York.

"He said the opposers of the anti-slavery cause in Churches were known by their opposition to agitation—to free speech, and a free press. In the estimation of this class of persons, all examination and criticism into the public acts of Bishops, editors and Conferences.

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THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Miscellaneous.

A KISS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Our boarding house is not a common boarding house, nor are our boarders common boarders. I do not wish to convey the idea, that there is anything peculiarly uncommon about us or our house, only that we reside in an aristocratic portion of the town, and consider ourselves, on the whole, rather a select set.

But, however select a company may be, the fact that they are select is not an infallible proof that nothing disreputable can occur among them.

This has been especially proven in our case.—We have just been deeply agitated, excited, shocked! Happily for the reputation of our place, the affair of which I speak had a gratifying termination.

In our boarding house resides an inveterate old bachelor named Wigley. Mr. Wigley is by no means such a person as some people invariably represent old bachelors to be, neither in appearance nor disposition. He is a portly, middle-aged, good natured, free-loving, sensible fellow, and likes the society of the ladies far better than three-fourths of the married men. Mr. and Mrs. Pickleby are also of our company; the former, a commission merchant, is a very respectable sort of man; exceedingly fond of his wife, and withal a little inclined to jealousy; the latter is a beautiful and affectionate creature, who dotes upon her husband, and isn't jealous at all.

One day last week, Miss Celeste Nobbs, another of our boarders, and a maiden lady of thirty-five or thereabouts—heard a noise in the hall below, and stepping out of her apartment, she leaned over the banisters, to see what was the cause of it.—She distended her stock like cork to its utmost limit, and listened with breathless interest.

"I am so glad you are come!" she heard a voice, which she at once recognized as Mrs. Pickleby's exclaim; and the next moment she saw that lady pass beneath her to meet a gentleman, of whom she could get but a partial view. Then a loud kiss was given, and Mrs. Pickleby said, in a somewhat low tone of voice:

"Come with me—come to my room—Mr. Pickleby is at his office, and I am alone."

Then, both started to ascend the stairs, and Miss Nobbs hastened to withdraw into her room, but not before she had caught a hasty glimpse of the man who was with Mrs. Pickleby, and discovered him, as she thought, no other than Wigley.—That Gentleman had been absent in the country for a week, and she had seen him, on his return, not more than an hour previous, enter the house.

Miss Celeste Nobbs is one of those pure and innocent beings the chief desire of whose hearts it is that nothing sinful shall occur on earth, and who, feeling themselves to be spotless, philanthropically, as they seem to imagine, spend their time in prying into the affairs of other people, and dictating to them the course they should pursue.

"Ah! he!" said the spinster, as she closed the door of her room, and walked on tip-toe to a seat. "It's come to this, has it? I always thought there was something more than everybody knew going on between the two."

"She sat for half an hour in deep meditation upon the matter, and then she arose and moved toward the door.

"If the wicked shameless creatures thinks," said Miss Nobbs to herself, "if she has the faintest idea that such actions will be suffered in this house, she will find herself mistaken, I can assure you."

She heard footsteps without, and as she passed into the hall, she saw Mr. Wigley descending the stairs, and heard him leave the house.

"Left her, have you?" she uttered, under breath, "Well, well, I never expected to witness such goings on—never! But you're found out—you'll know—both of you!"

She hastened to the room of Miss Nobbs, on the floor above. Miss Nobbs is a cousin of Miss Nobbs, a few years older than herself, and a few degrees higher in person. Miss Nobbs was gratified to find Mrs. Briggs in company with her friend on the occasion. Mrs. Briggs I may as well state is a widow lady of some twelve years standing who had long endeavored—it is generally believed by nearly all the house—to captivate and ensnare, in the meshes of matrimony, Mr. Wigley.

Miss Nobbs smiled mysteriously, as she entered, and carefully closing the door, she seated herself beside her friend.

"I am glad to find you together," she said, "for I have a thing of the greatest importance to make known."

"Do tell," exclaimed Miss Nobbs with an eager air; "what is it?"

"Something you'll be surprised to know, Oh, it is the most wonderful thing in the world; how deceptive some people can be! I never in all my life!"

"But what is it?" cried both the ladies in a breath.

"The most shameful going on you ever witnessed, I'll be sworn!" replied the excited virgin; "in an impressive manner that the curiosity of her listeners became unbearable. Then pausing a moment, to let her words take full effect, Miss Nobbs looked solemnly from one to the other, and continued:

"Will you believe it, ladies, when I tell you, that I saw with my own eyes, Mrs. Pickleby in the hall below with—man!"

"You don't say!" uttered Miss Nobbs.

"Shocking!" exclaimed Mrs. Briggs.

"True every word; but that isn't all; I heard them give a kiss; and Mrs. Pickleby invited him to her room!"

"Gracious heavens!" ejaculated the listeners simultaneously, clenching their hands in horror and surprise.

"Yes, she told him she was alone—that Mr. Pickleby was not at home—and so, they went off together. Oh! it's almost incredible, such shame!"

"The immodest, unblushing thing!" exclaimed the widow indignantly.

"Such wickedness!" echoed Miss Nobbs. "But who is she with?"

"Mr. Wigley!"

"Is it possible?"

Mrs. Briggs was struck dumb by the announcement of the name, and for a few moments, gave some tokens of an intention to swoon; but thinking better of it, she refrained.

"This is a terrible thing!" said Miss Nobbs earnestly, after enjoying in full the sensation she had created.

"Terrible, indeed!" uttered Miss Nobbs.

"And not to be borne!" exclaimed the indignant widow, her face assuming a very crimson tint as she spoke.

"It must not be borne," said the spinster, "the reputation of the house will not allow such things to pass unnoticed."

"And our reputation?" uttered the other maid.

"Think that we should be made to suffer," cried

the widow, "if it should become known that we live in the midst of such iniquitous scenes!"

"Our characters are not to be trifled with thus!" exclaimed Miss Nobbs, with a determined air, "and this thing must not be suffered to stop here."

"For Mr. Pickleby!" sighed Miss Nobbs, glancing from my heart."

"And so do I," said the widow; "for I dare say he has not the least suspicion of his wife's perfidiousness."

"He must know it," uttered Miss Nobbs, speaking in a low and deliberate tone of voice.

"You are right, he must know it; but how?" inquired Miss Nobbs.

"We must tell him."

"Will he be proper?"

"It will be our duty."

"Yes," said Mrs. Briggs, "it will be, but the performance of a Christian duty. We must tell him."

"And I, for one, am ready to go and perform that duty," remarked Miss Nobbs, with a mock and resigned a look, as if she had taken it upon herself to suffer at the stake.

"And I," said the widow.

"I will accompany you; I am sure I only want to do what is right," said Miss Nobbs submissively.

"Then let us go at once."

"Yes; the sooner he has his mind disabused in respect to his wife, the better."

Forth accordingly, the immaculate trio sailed as soon as they could make the necessary preparations, and bent their course toward the store of Mr. Pickleby, in the lower part of the city.

The merchant was busily engaged in the transaction of some business, when he saw the three ladies approach him. He suspended operations and inquired what happy circumstances had brought them thither.

"It is a sad errand on which we are come," said Miss Nobbs, shaking her head with a very melancholy air.

"A dreadful errand!" affirmed Miss Nobbs, dubiously.

"A more dreadful errand you could not imagine!" added Mrs. Briggs, making a strong effort to shudder.

"For mercy's sake, ladies," cried the alarmed man, turning pale, "what is it?"

"In the first place, Mr. Pickleby," said the first spinster, "we wish to assure you that you have our warmest sympathies—that we feel for you."

"From the very bottom of our hearts," added the elder maiden.

"And nothing but a deep sense of duty," remarked the widow, "has induced us to take the step we have, in order to reveal to you such distressful news."

"What is it? what is it?" exclaimed the merchant, frantically. "Don't keep me in suspense; what has happened?"

"Your wife!" uttered Miss Nobbs, in a significant tone.

"Yes, Mr. Pickleby, your wife!" repeated the other two in a breath.

Mr. Pickleby staggered backwards, while a look of dreadful terror overspread his features.

"My wife!" he gasped, "what of my wife? Is she sick? Is she dead?"

Miss Nobbs closed her eyes, and shook her head slowly.

"Then why do you alarm me so? what would you have me to understand?"

"Is there not something that to your noble mind, is worse than death?"

"Eh! what—what do you mean?"

"Dishonor!"

"But, Mrs. Pickleby, she—she—

"Mr. Pickleby, your wife is deceiving you!"

"Cruelly, shamefully, deceiving you!" ejaculated Miss Nobbs.

"Undoubtedly, and in a manner not to be borne," said the widow.

Mr. Pickleby looked from one to the other in speechless agony.

"Briefly," said Miss Nobbs, "while you are absent, your wife is receiving the attention of other men."

"We have noticed with grief," continued Miss Nobbs, "that one of our sex should so far forget her modesty as to do as she has done."

"And for that reason," added Mrs. Briggs, "as I have already said, we determined to acquaint you with the fact."

"How do you know this?" cried the merchant, in a voice of rage. "Are you certain of what you say?"

"Quite," answered Miss Nobbs; "I saw your wife this morning with Mr. Wigley, in the hall; heard them kiss, and together they went to your room."

"Wigley?" repeated Miss Nobbs emphatically.

"The odious villain!" cried Pickleby, seizing his hat as he spoke. "He shall repent it—he shall regret it—utterly."

He rushed from the store as he spoke, leaving his informants in the most uncomforatable manner.

They quietly proceeded homeward, congratulating each other that they had evidently been the means of putting down a giant of iniquity.

Mr. Wigley has an office in Broadway. Mr. Pickleby, soon after his interview with the ladies, stood in the presence of Mr. Wigley, who smiled and offered his hand to the other. Mr. Pickleby with every expression of scorn and hate declined to touch it.

"Permit me to inform you," said the merchant, almost shaking with rage, "that I know all!"

Mr. Wigley looked at the speaker with astonishment.

"Yes, sir," continued the excited Pickleby, "I know all, and I'm not such a blotted coward as to suffer it to pass with impunity."

This was rather too much for the good natured Mr. Wigley, and so he turned himself to the task and commenced a retaliation. Being nearly double the weight of his antagonist, he soon had all his own way; and, to be brief, in less than ten minutes Mr. Pickleby cried loudly for quarter, admitting himself to be as well whipped a man as he had ever encountered.

"And now," said Wigley, after helping his adversary to his feet, "now that our affair is settled, please tell me what I have dugged you for?"

For intriguing with my wife, as you well know," replied the defeated but still indignant man.

"It's a lie!" said Wigley.

"It's the truth," responded Pickleby, and I can prove it."

"You can't do it. Come, we will go and see Mrs. Pickleby herself, and show me a witness if you can."

Mr. Pickleby washed the blood from his face, arranged his disordered garments as well as he could, and accompanied Mr. Wigley home.

"Think that we should be made to suffer," cried

Miss Nobbs, Miss Briggs and Mrs. Briggs were called, and an explanation demanded by the astounded Wigley. Miss Nobbs persisting in the truth of what she uttered, the whole party, at the request of the injured husband, proceeded to his wife's apartment.

Mr. Pickleby, to the surprise of all, was not alone; a man was with her. As soon as Mr. Pickleby saw him he smiled, and advanced and shook him by the hand.

"My brother," said he, turning to those who had followed him.

Miss Nobbs' face became crimson.

"I fear," she stammered, "that I have unintentionally made a mistake. This must be the gentleman I saw; and he is so like Mr. Wigley, that I was led to believe he was no other. I beg your pardon."

As the trio of ladies took their departure, Mr. Pickleby was heard to utter divers maledictions upon the heads of all meddling, busy-tongued scandal-mongers; but soon recovered his temper, explained the whole affair to his wife, joined heartily in the laugh that was raised at his expense, and ended by inviting Wigley to join their party that evening in a game of whist.

FORETHOUGHT.

If a man faints away, instead of yelling out like a savage, or running to him to lift him up, lay him at full length on his back on the floor, loosen the clothing, push the crowd away so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him alone. Dashing water over a person in a simple fainting fit is a barbarity, and suits the clothing unnecessarily.

The philosophy of a fainting fit, the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain; if the person is erect, that blood has to be thrown up hill, but if lying down, it has to be projected horizontally, which requires less power, is apparent.

If a person swallows a poison, deliberately or by chance, instead of breaking out into multitudinous and incoherent exclamations, dispatch some one for a doctor; meanwhile run the kitchen, get half a glass of water in anything that is handy, put into it a tea-spoonful of salt and as much ground mustard, stir it in an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, the mouth will soon fly open, then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. This will answer in a larger number of cases than any other.

If by this time, the physician has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg, followed by a cup of strong coffee (because this nullifies a large number of poisons than any other accessible articles) as antidotes for remaining in the stomach. If a limb or other part of the body is severely cut, and the blood comes out in a hurry, or the man will die in three minutes; but stop, it does not, because the blood has not been severed; the limb or other part of the body is severed, and the wound spot—in other words, above the wound. If a vein has been severed, the blood would have flowed in a regular stream, and slow, and on the other hand, the tie should be applied below the wound, or on the other side of the wound from the heart, because the blood in the veins flows towards the heart, and there is no need of such great hurry.

Then I'll give you smile, for you feel the force Of the truth I have been repeating;

I know that a downright honest heart

In that gentle breast was beating!

To-morrow I'll rise with a giant's strength,

To follow my daily labor;

But, ere we sleep, let us humbly pray

For our wretched next-door neighbor;

And we'll pray for the time when all shall be free

From the weight of the debtor's collar;

When the poorest will lift up his voice and cry,

"Now I owe no man a dollar!"

I'll now smile, for you feel the force

Of the truth I have been repeating;